



Social Action

NEWS LETTER

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CHURCHES BEGIN STUDY OF CONVENTION RESOLUTIONS

A number of local church groups have engaged in "post-convention study" of resolutions on social issues for the past four or five years. Others are encouraged to enter into such study. To assist in this copies of these resolutions have been made available annually, and the Louisville Convention resolutions are now available upon request.¹

Several social issues highlighted the discussion and action in business sessions of the Louisville Assembly of International Convention, October, 1960. These business sessions were attended by some 3,000 to 4,000 persons. The resolutions were:

The Role of the Church in a Multiracial Society. (Res. No. 38) A comprehensive statement introduced by the Department of Christian Action and Community Service, UCMS. It took into consideration the responses from some 553 congregations who had studied the resolution. There is an outline statement of theological affirmation related to specific racial problems and cites tensions and ways in which corrective action can and should take place.

Concerning Areas of Acute Human Need. (Res. No. 48) This statement was introduced cooperatively by the brotherhood's Committee on Relief Appeal and the Department of Christian Action and Community Service, UCMS. It outlines things now being done through church and governmental agencies to relieve human need and cites specific unmet needs, gaps in services, and problems which need study and action.

Save the Witness of Our Urban Churches in Areas of Population Change. (Res. No. 39) This resolution was introduced by the McCarty Memorial Christian Church, Los Angeles, Calif., to keep before the
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Churches in Transition

\$50,000 DECADE OF DECISION FUND SET FOR CHURCHES IN CHANGING AREAS

A \$50,000 Decade of Decision fund has been authorized to assist churches in racial and cultural change areas. Announcement of the allocation for the "Churches In Transition" program was made at the Louisville Assembly of the International Convention. Authorization of the program was made by the Board of Trustees of the United Christian Missionary Society and five congregations were named to receive grants under the proposed program which will be administered jointly by the UCMS's departments of Church Development and Christian Action and Community Service.

Churches to Submit Plans

The five congregations and UCMS staff members are already engaged in planning projects that will permit the churches to continue their Christian witness. The five churches are:

Cuban Refugee Family Is Resettled by Disciple Church

The first Disciples of Christ congregation to resettle a Cuban refugee family was the Valley Christian Church, Pacoima, California. The Rev. Allen W. Morey is minister of the church, one of the first in the nation to respond to an appeal to help the Cubans now in Miami to find a permanent home and job.

The Cuban refugee family consists of the husband, wife, a three months old girl and a son age two. Arrangements for the resettlement were made through the Department of Christian Action and Community Service, UCMS. Miss Ella L. Williams, Disciple Coordinator of Relief and Rehabilitation, is presently in Miami on loan as overall director of Protestant efforts to relieve the plight of the refugees.

Michigan Park Christian Church, Washington, D. C., Arthur Azlein, Minister. This church has a committee from the general board at work reviewing alternative projects suggested in a general congregational meeting.

People's Temple Christian Church, Indianapolis, James Jones, Minister. Staff assistance and major building repair have been suggested by church leadership as possible projects.

Markham Community Christian Church, Markham, Illinois, T. W. Simer, Minister. The building committee has architect's plans for the remodeling of an old residence into a building that will serve as both a church activities center and living quarters for the minister.

Jackson Boulevard Christian Church, Chicago, Ill., David McMullin, Minister. Staff assistance has been the project discussed most often by the church board and the Board of Sponsors.

Monroe Street Christian Church, Los Angeles, California, Paul Dear, Minister. State staff have been assisting the church in a community survey and planning for future programs of service.

States Also Plan Aid Programs

In addition to the United Society's program, a number of state societies are including "Churches in Transition" in their decade plans. Missouri is an example of a state planning a comprehensive aid program to churches in transition as well as new churches. A State Committee on New Church Advance and Churches in Transition has been set up to receive applications and make recommendations to the state board. The committee also will assist
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DEFENSE IN A NUCLEAR AGE

The technological revolution in modern weapons is increasingly raising questions involving both the ethics and practicality of warfare. In addition to Christian concern about the ethics of modern war other equally important questions are being asked by political and military men on grounds of practicality. War traditionally has been defended as a regrettable but necessary extension of diplomacy. When other methods failed it was considered a legitimate means of achieving political objectives. Now, for the first time, statesmen and even some military men are saying that any traditional political objectives we might have are unattainable by means of war in which atomic and hydrogen bombs propelled by guided missiles are used. Furthermore, a few voices among the "realists" are even questioning whether modern arms in the face of equally potent enemy modern arms can defend a nation. When modern arms are considered by "realists" as moral and necessary it is because of their deterrent value. They are something we should not use first, and hopefully not at all, but they may prevent a war by their very existence.

"Balance of Terror"

Few if any "realists" defend a general nuclear war as something that would be in our "self-interest." At most general nuclear war is seen as preferable to voluntary submission to Communist totalitarianism. Freedom and liberty would thus be defended, meaningless though those terms might be in a world of post-nuclear destruction. The advantage proclaimed for

this thesis is that at worst we would in a sense go down with all flags flying. At best our announced willingness to make general nuclear war preserves what Winston Churchill called the "balance of terror" and therefore is a deterrent to any would-be aggressor.

But tacticians of the deterrent theory recognize its limitations. Accidental war is a possibility at least in an age when technicians may innocently interpret some other object on a radar screen as an enemy guided missile. With missiles soon to be in operational use that can travel from one continent to another in as little as 30 minutes, time for judgment and interpretation is severely limited. Then the growing number of nations soon expected to possess nuclear weapons adds to the complexity of the problem. Fully understanding the perils of a general nuclear war, deterrent and defense tacticians put forth the theory of limited war. Small tactical nuclear weapons or conventional arms might be used to prevent a war from becoming general in character. The limited or "brush fire" war fought with tactical or conventional weapons is seen as the real likelihood in the decade ahead.

Rules of Warfare?

When the case has been made for modern war and weapons, however, it is with the assumption that everyone will play by the rules and that there will be no accidents. We are entering a no man's land of uncertainty. There is little in past experience to guide us in a world where technology has ordered a revolutionary rearrangement in concepts of national power.

Because of this technological revolution a few voices have been heard calling for a radical reorientation of our thinking about arms and war. In addition to the persistent demand by people everywhere for controlled disarmament a few military-political thinkers have challenged the major thesis upon which defense and deterrence is based today. One of these is British Commander Stephen King-Hall whose service on the Admiralty staff and at two staff colleges (Navy and Army) has earned for him a nation-wide reputation as a commentator on defense questions.

Can Weapons Defend Us?

King-Hall says "It seems wholly wrong to assume without any investigation that what may broadly be called military power is the only way in which defence can be made effective. . . . Nor should we be impressed or unduly influenced by the fact that from the earliest known times to the present day, physical force and weapons from the spear to the atom bomb have been the outward and visible signs of defence."

"In the pre-nuclear age it was always said that the purpose of armed forces was to prevent war and there was some truth in the statement but the use of the word 'deterrent' and the idea it expresses is a product of the nuclear age. It is insufficiently appreciated that our defence strategy is now based on the belief or hope that an *idea* will be effective and the *idea* can be summarized as follows: Nuclear war would be mutual suicide. It is not rational to be suicidal. You—the aggressor—can destroy us but your own destruction will be practically coincidental." King-Hall evaluates deterrence stated in these terms by saying "The facts lead to the conclusion that the time-honored theory that defence against physical aggression must take the form of physical means has worn very thin and needs to be regarded with much suspicion."

Defense Through Non-Violence

After a serious examination of the modern defense and deterrent theories King-Hall finds himself a warrior with arms that will defend neither the ideas he cherishes nor the people he loves. His recommendation is to disarm, unilaterally if necessary, and to seriously investigate non-violence as an alternative concept of defense in the nuclear age. Commander King-Hall takes a serious look at non-violent movements in British occupied India and Europe under the Nazis and draws from these experiences the conclusion that ideas (freedom, justice, equality) and people can be better defended by such means. "Why not," he says, "devote our organized national energies to this concept of defence which may be the only one open to us? Our defence problem today is almost as novel as if we woke up some day to find that this world of ours was liable to aggression from another planet. Our present problem is of this novel nature." ROBERT A. FANGMEIER

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PRESIDENT FACES CRUCIAL DISARMAMENT DECISIONS

In his first week in office President Kennedy has had to make important decisions on disarmament: the test ban negotiations were scheduled to reconvene at Geneva February 7; the UN General Assembly reconvenes March 7 with disarmament a major pending issue; the NATO Council meets in Oslo, May 8-10, to continue discussion of the Herter-Norstad proposal to transfer nuclear weapons to NATO. On January 24, President Kennedy called together six officials who will be playing a key role in shaping disarmament policy: Secretary of State Rusk, Secretary of Defense McNamara, U.S. Disarmament Administrator McCloy, Pentagon Assistant Nitze, Science Adviser Weisner, and Presidential Assistant Bundy. (See pages 2 and 3 for background on these and other Administration appointees.)

Test Talks Postponed. At his January 25 news conference President Kennedy said he had requested a postponement of the test ban talks to late March and that he had asked a distinguished panel of 13 experts to bring in recommendation for a U.S. position on the test ban issue. James B. Fiske, President, Bell Telephone Laboratories will be Chairman; others include university scientists Hans Bethe and Wolfgang K. H. Panofsky, and AEC and Department of Defense experts.

Task Force Reports. A disarmament task force has already submitted a confidential report to the President. It reportedly urged pushing ahead on test ban talks, no resumption of nuclear tests and a complete review of general disarmament policy. One key issue which appears to be developing: How far is the Kennedy Administration prepared to go in the next four years beyond a test ban treaty? Will it settle for some form of very limited arms control coupled with a "stabilized" deterrent, or will it attempt to achieve really substantial reductions in nuclear and conventional arms?

Expanded Disarmament Effort. The U.S. Disarmament Administration in the State Department — created by President Eisenhower — is stepping up its staff and activities. Present plans indicate the staff of 44 will be increased to 100 or more. The expanded Disarmament Administration may take the place of a National Peace Agency or Arms Control Research Institute advocated by Democrats. The name is unimportant. The issue is whether the Disarmament Administration will be given the broad charter and substantial funds proposed for the other agencies.

Senate Disarmament Effort Slowed. The Senate Subcommittee on Disarmament, which has been one of the few agencies actively working in this area since 1955, ceased its special activity on January 31. The Subcommittee will continue in name as one of the subcommittees

of the Foreign Relations Committee, but it will not have the separate staff and budget which has enabled it to work so effectively in the past.

This decision is a real disappointment, especially with increased international emphasis on disarmament and a possible test ban treaty in the offing. The Subcommittee fulfilled a unique role in educating Senators and the public and providing a forum for public discussion of disarmament.

Nuclear Agreement With Italy. In one of its last acts, the Eisenhower Administration laid before Congress, on January 17, an agreement to transfer information on the use of nuclear weapons and certain parts of nuclear weapons systems to Italy. The agreement goes into effect in 60 days unless both Houses of Congress vote against it. In 1959 seven other transfer agreements went into effect under this same procedure. These agreements are a step toward transferring complete control of nuclear weapons, but they do not transfer the bombs themselves. A proposal to transfer "do it yourself" bomb kits was rejected by Congress in 1958. Secretary of State Herter and General Norstad offered nuclear weapons to NATO in December 1960. Such a move would require a change in the Atomic Energy Act.

Travel Curbs Reviewed. On January 6, the Eisenhower Administration released a list of areas which are off limits to Russian citizens. St. Louis, Cincinnati and Milwaukee are among the areas now out of bounds; bars were lifted on San Francisco; Columbus, Ohio; St. Paul, Minnesota; and Seattle, among others. The action is intended to balance Soviet moves of August 1959.

For six years the U.S. has tried to persuade the Russians to change their restrictive travel policy by imposing similar bans. The effort has failed. Now the Kennedy Administration has an opportunity to return to U.S. policy prior to 1955, and allow freedom of travel in the United States regardless of Moscow's travel bans.

SOME OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY'S PRIN

Dean Rusk, 51. Secretary of State President of Rockefeller Foundation 1952-61 Served in Department of State 1946-51 was Assistant Secretary of State for Far Eastern Affairs 1950-51 Served in the Army 1940-46 . . . Taught at Mills College 1934-40 . . . Rhodes scholar . . . Graduate of Davidson College, N. C. . . . Born in Cherokee County, Ga. . . . Worked his way through school Presbyterian three children.

At the confirmation hearing on January 12 he said he had some understanding of the problems of economic development "as one who has grown up on a small farm in Georgia . . . where the seed we used was the seed we held over from the year before, and where Groundhog Day was not quite just a joke, and where typhoid and dysentery and problems of that sort were part of the environment in which we lived."

In answer to a question by Sen. Humphrey on Communist China becoming a member of the "nuclear club", Rusk said: "The so-called N-country problem is a very serious one, and one of the most serious of all in the prospect that mainland China might be such a member. It is a very sobering problem, sir."

Chester Bowles, 59. Under-Secretary of State Congressman from Connecticut 1958-60 Ambassador to India and Nepal 1951-53 Governor of Connecticut 1949-51 Special assistant to Secretary-General of UN 1947-48 Price Administrator 1943-46 Established Benton and Bowles advertising agency 1929 Lecturer; Author: *Tomorrow Without Fear*, 1946; *Ambassador's Report*, 1954; *Waging the Peace*, 1955; *The New Dimensions of Peace*, 1955; *American Politics in a Revolutionary World*, 1956; *Africa's Challenge to America*, 1956; *The Coming Political Breakthrough*, 1959 Graduate of Yale, 1924 Unitarian five children: the youngest, who graduated from Yale last year, is now teaching history in Nigeria; one daughter recently worked for the World Health Organization in South India.

At the confirmation hearing on January 19 on the question of recognition of Communist China: "I do not think there is anything clearer in our foreign affairs than that recognition cannot be negotiated at this time." Asked by Senator Wayne Morse whether he thought the U.S. should withdraw from the UN if Communist China were seated he said: "Under no foreseeable circumstances, in my opinion, should the United States withdraw from the United Nations. We

may face difficulties there; we may face rebuffs there; but the United Nations is the last, best hope on earth, as I see it, of some kind of coordinated world action. Sometimes it appears to be a rather weak hope. Our task is to try to make it a strong one."

John J. McCloy, 65. Director, U.S. Disarmament Administration Chairman of the Board, Chase Manhattan Bank, 1953-61 U.S. Military Governor and High Commissioner for Germany 1949-52 President World Bank 1947-49 Assistant Secretary of War 1941-45 Lawyer Graduate of Amherst College, Harvard Law School Presbyterian two children.

McCloy's appointment brought applause from the *New York Times*: "A splendid appointment . . . an adroit diplomat, a patient negotiator and an effective administrator"; and the *Washington Post*: "a reputation for broad-gauged and astute public service". At least initially McCloy is reported to be planning to maintain his home in New York rather than in Washington.

In 1956 in a foreword to *Russia and America—Dangers and Prospects*, published by the Council on Foreign Relations, he wrote:

"In my view we must be ready to consider the most far reaching proposals, including those for total disarmament, universal, enforceable and complete with international control and inspection."

McCloy is reported to have opposed the use of the atomic bomb on populated areas in Japan at the time President Truman was making his decision.

Adlai E. Stevenson, 60. Ambassador to the UN with Cabinet status Presidential candidate Governor of Illinois lawyer three children participated in 1945 San Francisco Conference to draft UN Charter chairman of U.S. delegation to the Preparatory Commission in London to implement the Charter member U.S. delegation to the UN 1946-47.

This exchange with Senator John Sparkman of Alabama occurred at the confirmation hearing Jan. 18: SEN. SPARKMAN: "You do believe that we should work toward some kind of disarmament or arms control?" MR. STEVENSON: "I think this is the most important problem in the world today. I think it should be a first priority in American foreign policy." SEN. SPARKMAN: "I feel the same way, and I am glad to hear you say it. It seems to me that it is absolutely necessary for us to do something about that problem if we are to continue to exist."

Robert S. McNamara, 44. Secretary of Defense Recently elected President of Ford Motor Company where he has worked since 1946 consultant to War Department and Air Force officer 1942-46 Professor of Business Administration at Harvard 1940-43 graduate of University of California and Harvard Business School Presbyterian three children one of a number of Kennedy advisers who are members of Phi Beta Kappa avid reader of non-fiction, philosophy, sociology.

The next few weeks and months will be crucial in formulating U.S. disarmament policy. Your letters to these key officials can indicate public demand for reaching steps toward world disarmament under world law. Addresses: Rusk, Bowles, McCloy at Dept. of State; McNamara and Nitze at Dept. of Defense; McGovern, Weisner, Sorenson, Feldman and Bundy at The White House; Seaborg at Atomic Energy Commission—all Washington 25, D. C. Stevenson at U.S. Mission to the UN, 2 Park Ave., N. Y., N. Y.

ADVISERS IN THE FOREIGN POLICY FIELD

Paul H. Nitze, 54. Assistant Secretary of Defense for International Affairs President of the Foreign Service Educational Foundation in Washington, an educational and research group, 1953-61 State Department 1946-53, including Director of Policy Planning Staff beginning 1950 businessman before entering government service in 1940 Harvard graduate four children.

Paul Nitze is a proponent of the "stable deterrent" theory and has been skeptical of general disarmament and disengagement proposals. Secretary of State Rusk told Senator Hubert H. Humphrey Jan. 12 that Mr. Nitze would be "in the center of disarmament discussions on behalf of the Department of Defense."

Jerome B. Weisner, 45. President's science adviser M.I.T. electrical engineer 1942-61 with time off in 1945 to work at Los Alamos on the atomic bomb graduate of University of Michigan participated in 1960 Pugwash conference in Moscow four children.

Some recent Weisner comments:

"Total disarmament, with a genuine international security system, should be the goal toward which we strive. However, . . . there are many comprehensive arms-control systems short of this ideal which could make a significant contribution to national security."

". . . It is technically possible to make an inspection system which is fair enough and safe enough to be acceptable to both sides It would not be sensible to agree on any general disarmament until there is a satisfactory international security force and an acceptable international legal mechanism to manage it."

Glenn T. Seaborg, 48. Chairman of the Atomic Energy Commission Nobel prize winner in chemistry in 1951 Chancellor of the University of California at Berkeley member of AEC General Advisory Committee 1946-50 member national and international committees on radioactivity graduate of University of California six children publicly uncommitted on desirability of a nuclear test ban agreement.

George S. McGovern, 38. Food for Peace Administrator Member of Congress 1956-60 Professor of History and Government, Dakota Wesleyan University 1950-53 graduate of that college with Ph.D. from Northwestern University 1952 served in Army Air Force Methodist five children.

In Congress George McGovern served on the House Agriculture Committee and sponsored "food for peace" legislation.

Key White House Personnel

Theodore C. Sorensen, 32. Special Counsel to the President long time confidant and speech writer for President Kennedy graduate of University of Nebraska and Nebraska Law School Unitarian three sons.

Myer Feldman, 45. Deputy Special Counsel Professor of Law, University of Pennsylvania Law School 1940-42 worked with Securities and Exchange Commission and Senate Banking Committee before becoming then-Senator Kennedy's legislative assistant in 1956 helped draft Kennedy's Arms Control Research Institute proposal set forth in his March 7 speech at Durham, N. H.

McGeorge Bundy, 41. Special Assistant to the President for National Security Affairs joined Harvard faculty at 30 and was made Dean of Arts and Sciences Faculty four years later graduate of Yale.

Some New Bills on Old Subjects

S. Res. 39, to remove the "self-judging clause" which limits U.S. adherence to the **World Court**. Sponsored by Senators Humphrey, Morse and Javits. Referred to Foreign Relations Committee.

H.R. 3186-H.R. 3209, by Rep. Kastenmeier, Wis., and others, would establish a **National Peace Agency**. House Foreign Affairs Committee.

H.Con. Res. 27, by Rep. Zablocki, Wis., to devote savings from disarmament to "**Works of Peace**". Foreign Affairs Committee.

H.Res. 114, Rep. Farbstein, N.Y., to express the support of the House of Representatives for U.S. efforts to negotiate a treaty to end **nuclear weapons tests**. Foreign Affairs Committee.

H.Res. 87, Rep. Farbstein, expresses the sense of the House that an international agency should be established to supervise the destruction of all American and Russian **megaton nuclear weapons**. Foreign Affairs Committee.

H.R. 1036, by Rep. Multer, N.Y., would authorize the appropriation of funds to support conferences looking toward the establishment of an Inter-American **Court of Justice**. House Foreign Affairs Committee.

S. 324, by Senator Humphrey and 27 others, to establish a **White Fleet** of mercy ships to assist in international disasters. Foreign Relations Committee.

S. 551, by Senator Javits, N.Y., and four others, to liberalize the **national quota system** for immigrants and reduce inequities under the McCarran-Walter Act. Senate Judiciary Committee.

S. 552, Senator Keating, N.Y., and five others, to admit 40,000 **refugee escapees**, including 5,000 handicapped persons. Judiciary Committee.

H.R. 844, Rep. Multer, would substitute life imprisonment for the **death penalty** in Federal offenses. H.J. Res. 64, by Adam Clayton Powell, N.Y., proposes the adoption of a Constitutional amendment to abolish the death penalty throughout the United States. House Judiciary Committee.

P.S. from the Hill

Failure of McMahon Act? Watch for news from Washington that civilian control over atomic energy is being eroded in favor of military control. The staff of the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy is now involved in a major study of "Civilian-Military Relations in the Field of Atomic Energy."

Food for China. *The Peiping People's Daily* announced December 30 that China had suffered the worst natural calamities in 100 years, seriously affecting its food supply. FCNL staff members who attempted to verify the actual needs in China received conflicting reports from the State Department and the British, Indian and Chinese embassies. This much seems certain: a severe food shortage does exist although China is exporting some rice.

Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey, newsmen and editorial writers and the Fellowship of Reconciliation have publicly urged using some U.S. surpluses to meet the crisis. At his January 25 news conference, President Kennedy said the United States would entertain a request from any country for assistance.

FCNL staff members, in talking with high Administration officials, have stressed 1) the need for U.S. initiative in making an offer, preferably with other food exporting countries, as part of the FAO Freedom From Hunger Campaign; 2) distribution to ensure it reaches the people; 3) the need for such an offer to be coupled with other evidences of a changed policy, to increase the chances it would be accepted and the food reach starving people. Letters to the President are important now.

What's In a Name? Letters we receive show there's considerable confusion over what to call the proposal for young people to serve overseas in technical assistance programs. This is understandable. Rep. Henry

S. Reuss, Wis., called it "Point Four Youth Corps" in his bill. Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey calls it a "Peace Corps". During the campaign, President Kennedy referred to it as a "Youth Peace Corps". Now Prof. Milliken of M.I.T., in the task force report to the President, and Maurice Albertson, who is conducting the ICA study, have termed it the "International Youth Service."

The American Friends Service Committee has begun its own program, VISA—Voluntary International Service Assignments—to provide opportunity for some 50 young people to serve in nine countries.

Want More Facts? FCNL staff members have prepared background papers: "Light on Laos", "Controversy Over Cuba", "Paradox of American Agricultural Abundance" and "Food for China". You may have a copy of any one or all of these studies (at 10¢ each) by sending a self-addressed envelope.

What Do American Indians Really Want? An "American Indian Charter Convention", scheduled for June 13-20, at the University of Chicago, aims to find out. Already a lengthy statement is being circulated for comment among Indians. If you would like to have a copy of the first draft plus other information, write FCNL for "AICC material". Write also for information on Washington Indian Seminar tentatively set for March.

Grim Milestone. The other day the staff computed that the United States has spent over **half a trillion** dollars for military defense since World War II ended.

Everpresent Security System. The *Washington Post* reports the FBI recently conducted a routine security check on two-time Presidential candidate Adlai E. Stevenson, as it does for all prospective Federal employees.

The Missile Age. A bill sponsored by Rep. Melvin Price of Illinois provides that if a "manmade missile" lands on your property, you'll have to give it up to the Armed Forces of the United States "without delay". (H.R. 2057.)

CONVENTION RESOLUTIONS

(Continued from Page 1)

Convention a concern for concerted brotherhood action in assisting churches caught in areas of population shift. It cites ways and services which brotherhood channels and agencies can use.

Concerning Standards of Decency in Motion Picture Production (Res. No. 36); *Concerning Misleading Alcohol Advertising* (Res. No. 37) and *Concerning Recognition of Annual Law Enforcement Day* (Res. No. 33), also introduced by local churches, were passed by the Louisville Assembly and deal with concerns implicit in the titles.

Freedom and Censorship in Mass Communication Media Where Questions of Obscenity Are Involved. (Res. No. 35) This statement alerted the Convention to the need to preserve the freedoms of speech, press and communication while also seeking to provide effective controls that assure high standards of decency. It outlines some valid criteria which may be used by individuals and literature commissions in arriving at judgments and action.

Regarding Convention Accommodations. (Res. No. 55) This emergency resolution was placed before the Convention by ten concerned individuals and spoke directly to the problem of accommodations for housing and food being experienced at the Convention by Negro participants. It called attention to the need to list—for the consideration of all delegates—those establishments whose known policy is discriminatory and to urge people to be guided by their conscience with regard to patronizing such places. It also called the Convention's attention to its previous action in the 1953 Portland Assembly, calling for vigilance in the observation of the principles of open accommodation in arrangements for future Conventions.

(1) A limited number of copies of these resolutions are available FREE UPON REQUEST with accompanying suggestions on "how to use" in post-convention study. WRITE: Department of Christian Action and Community Service, UCMS.

LOISANNE BUCHANAN.

CHURCHES IN TRANSITION

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local congregations and district organizations in making surveys and studying the possibilities for both new and transitional church situations.

Missouri also has developed a statement of policy concerning transition area churches and defined the nature of such a church. The Department of Church Development and Cooperation of the State Association of Christian Churches said in a policy statement that: "A church to qualify as a 'Church in Transition' to receive Decade Funds is a church that is facing such racial changes in its neighborhood, or community, that it can no longer carry on an effective witness for Christ without some outside counsel and/or financial assistance during the period of transition. The establishment of an effective Ministry and program in these given situations hinges upon the concern and support of the total church."

Six Changing Church Types Listed

The Missouri policy statement describes six types of churches in transition in urban communities and five types in rural areas. In Urban Communities a "Church in Transition" is:

1. A church where the community is changing economically (this may be due to redevelopment land usage, such as poor residential clearance and a replacement by commercial interest or light industry).

2. A church in a community that had been all white, but where the racial change is now in process. The community may eventually become a completely Negro community or remain bi-racial.

3. A church in a community where cultural changes are causing a decline in church support such as a community which was heretofore largely Protestant, but is now becoming largely Roman Catholic.

4. A church "on the fringe" of the city which is undergoing a transition from rural to urban.

5. A church which has determined, after thorough study, that its witness is to be made in the changing community, and stays in the community to serve.

6. A church which is "established" as a "new church" in the building vacated by a former congregation that has determined that its best witness and service is

in some new location in the city.

In Rural Communities a "Church in Transition" is said by the Missouri policy statement to be:

1. A church in an area of population decline whose best witness is to be made through an effective full-time ministry, undergirded by assistance from Decade funds.

2. A church whose best witness is to be made through some "unification" such as a Pastoral Unity, a Federation or a Community Church, or an Interdenominational larger Parish where as "Disciples" we can help undergird a full-time program.

3. A church in an area of lower income where assistance is needed for a full-time program.

4. A church in a growing population center where the existing congregation is too small in numbers of people and with too limited resources to cope with the increasing population.

5. A church in a newly-developing area where a particular type of witness is needed.

The Missouri State Board hopes to raise \$1,750,000 during the Decade for the establishment of new churches and \$437,500 for assisting churches in transition.

Disciples Near Top of List In Church Used Clothing Drive

Disciple churches nearly doubled the amount of used clothing they were giving for overseas relief in the first ten months of 1960 and ranked third among all Protestant denominations, according to a report by Church World Service. Brotherhood churches contributed 295,728 pounds of clothing in the ten month period. This compared with 12 months totals of 155,726 pounds in 1959 and 119,548 pounds in 1958.

The CWS report also placed Disciples at the top of the denominational list in the all important area of financial contributions essential to process the clothing for overseas needs. Eight cents a pound is required for this purpose. In contributing clothing 98.8 per cent of the Disciple churches also send along the money for processing. The Evangelical United Brethren were second with an 84.9 per cent record. The only two denominations who contributed more pounds of clothing were the United Presbyterians, 1,084,358, and the Methodists, 482,632.



When Your Committee Meets—

The Committee on Christian Action and Community Service in your church may find suggestions and help from the following list of events, projects and resources:

Your Church and Christian Responsibility For Freedom

We are now entering the last five months of the coordinated emphasis—"Christian Responsibility for Freedom." Between now and June 30, your committee is encouraged to plan a program around this emphasis.

Why the Program?

**Because our churches need to demonstrate more effectively the meaning and practice of freedom. Congregations need to make full use of their freedom to discuss, to act on Social Problems and to influence government and Social Agencies. The desire to avoid controversy often exceeds the desire for truth and justice.

**Freedom is often abused. Untrue statements concerning groups and individuals are frequently made through various media. "Guilt by association" and smear tactics are employed both locally and nationally.

**Religious and civil liberties are matters of general and world-wide concern.

Objectives of the "Emphasis"

1. Clarify and deepen the church's understanding of Christian freedom; examine the church's use, abuse, and lack of use of freedom; stimulate and assist church members to accept their responsibilities to develop and practice freedom.

2. Develop clearer understanding of proper relationships between the agencies of government and those of religion, assuring to both the freedom necessary for the discharge of their responsibilities, and reinforce the church's determination and effort to maintain those relationships.

3. Focus attention on the needed correction of abuses and injustices by legislative, judicial, or executive action.

4. Deepen understanding of the Christian mission to all men in their whole life, and stimulate a more complete commit-

ment of Christian individuals and churches to their full vocation.

How Your Church Can Participate

**By ordering "A Case Book on Christian Responsibility for Freedom"; one copy free on request from the Department of Christian Action and Community Service, U.C.M.S., 222 South Downey Avenue, Indianapolis 7, Indiana. This 96 page *Case Book* has been prepared to stimulate and guide the discussions on religious liberty. It reports and analyzes seven incidents or episodes in which religious or civil liberties were violated or jeopardized with questions for discussion and a bibliography. Much of the book is devoted to a rich and helpful background study including a Christian interpretation of freedom, a theological basis for religious liberty, and a timely commentary on interfaith relations.

The Department of Christian Action and Community Service, U.C.M.S., will provide one copy on request for your study and use in planning for the "emphasis" in your church.

**By planning a series of study groups using the materials in the *Case Book*.

**By planning for your committee to examine the existing situations in your com-

munity in regard to civil and religious liberty.

**By planning for an appropriate climax of the "emphasis" on Freedom and Democracy Sunday, July 2, 1961. (Freedom and Democracy material will go to all local Chairman of Christian Action and Community Service and their Ministers the first week of May, 1961.)

Leadership Sources

Local and state Councils of Churches in many instances have held leadership training seminars or institutes. Talk with your local council staff for names of community persons who may have participated in such seminars. Other leadership sources are:

1. Faculties of theological seminaries.
 2. Law, political science, history and religion faculties of colleges and universities.
 3. Local lawyers, judges, teachers of history and social science.
- Local or state staff of:
4. American Civil Liberties Union.
 5. Anti-Defamation League.
 6. National Conference of Christians and Jews.
 7. League of Women Voters.

THOMAS J. GRIFFIN

Social Action
NEWS LETTER

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